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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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## POETRY.

### From the Casket.

#### THE MONARCH'S WISH.

"Oh! that I had the wings of a dove! for then would I flee away, and be at rest. Let them wander far off, and remain in the wilderness. I would hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest."—Psalm li. 6, 7, 8.

The weary monarch sat apart,  
A moment from his troubles free;  
Saddened in soul, and sick at heart,  
With earthly pomp and vanity,  
And while with longing care he strove,  
And griefs were gathering in his breast,  
He sighed for pinions like a dove,  
To flee away, and be at rest.

He longed for a calm retreat,  
Some far-away and peaceful shore,  
Untroubled, but by sinless feet,  
Where earth should vex his soul no more:

Hate had usurped the power of love,  
And wild the phrenzy of his breast;  
And oh! for pinions like a dove,  
To flee away, and be at rest.

"Is thus with life; its best estate  
Is but a feeble ray of joy—  
An hour with golden hopes elate,  
Which often clouds and storms destroy:  
And while the heart reluctant clings,  
And sorrows when the laboring breast,  
Oh! for the turtle's gentle wings,  
To flee away, and be at rest!"

And though the joys of earth invite  
To sip their flattering streams of pain,  
Who, that has tasted earth's delight,  
Would ever sigh to taste again?  
Its purest joys, its fairest things,  
But serve to wound the bleeding breast:  
Oh! for the turtle's gentle wings,  
To flee away, and be at rest!"

But there shall come a glad release,  
From all the storms that darkly roll,  
And mercy's voice shall whisper "peace,"  
Upon the tempest of the soul.  
For death the envied treasure brings,  
And calms the tumults of the breast,  
And gives the spirit death's wings,  
To flee away, and be at rest!"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE LAST INDIAN.

(Concluded from our last.)

The prophet turned slowly to the lake,  
Took a handful of ashes from the gourd,  
And propounding a few words over it,  
It dashed it off over the water. A gentle  
south wind drifted it onward with the red  
leaves that were slowly eddying down,  
and both were soon lost in the way be-  
low. To Winslow's great surprise, not  
to say terror, the act was followed by a  
hollow rumbling sound, the rock on which  
he stood, jarred hard, the surface of the  
calm pool below began to heave like a  
boiling caldron, and a thick mist soon shut  
out all view of the water. This lasted  
but a moment, and then the masses of  
fog rose and moved gently off upon the  
night breeze.

"Chief, now look!" exclaimed the  
sorcerer, pointing over the lake; and Ed-  
ward's eyes instantly took the same di-  
rection. To his astonishment, a change  
had come over the scene like that which  
takes place in a moving panorama, or a  
diorama. The ocean in miniature was be-  
fore him—his rocky margin indented with  
bays, and tiny rivers gently flowing on-  
ward to the sea. He saw at a glance,  
the shore was that of New England, and  
the villages and homes of the pilgrim  
fathers were before him, fresh, distinct, and  
perfect as he had left them scarce a week  
before. Ships were seen coming across  
the dim blue expanse of the ocean, and  
potholes their multitudinous upon the strand.  
Smoke was seen curling up in the thick  
woods, and the sun broke in upon lands  
which the forests of cream fill that hour  
had covered; while he gazed, cities  
sprang up, and tall spires rose to point  
the christian worshipper the way to hea-  
ven.

"Enough, enough! I have seen too  
much of this," said the warrior, growling  
aloud; and while he was speaking, quick  
as thought, the whole spectacle had van-  
ished. The still lake lay glittering in the  
pure silver light, the slow falling leaves  
gently dimpled the mirrored surface, and  
Edward had much ado to convince him-  
self that what he had seen, was not the  
fantastic conjurations of an excited im-  
agination. But he could not long doubt  
its reality; for there stood the savages  
on the verge of the rock near him, and there  
too was shining down the clear moon from  
her place in the pure sky.

"Wouldst thou know more, my son?"  
asked the old man after a pause, and still  
holding in his hand the vessel of power.  
"Yes," was the reply, in a voice which  
seemed to have gathered firmness, as if to  
meet any disclosure which the unfolding  
of the roll of destiny could make. "Though  
the pale faces come numerous as the  
leaves that are falling in the woods, they  
shall be met. I would know whether  
the blow I strike, will be successful.—  
Shall the white men fall like the arrow-  
stricken deer?—shall I tear their flesh,  
and drink their blood?"—and as he spoke  
he fiercely grasped, and half unsheathed  
the bright knife which usually hung sus-  
pended from his belt.

The hoary magician put his hand into  
the gourd, and with the same muttered  
incantations, cast a handful of the potent  
dust upon the waters, and the act was  
followed by the same mysterious results.  
When the mist cleared away, Edward  
saw a wide spread wooded country before  
him, with rivers meandering through it,  
and the washing its borders. He re-

garded the region attentively, but its fea-  
tures he could not at first recognize. In  
the midst of this tract, and surrounded by  
dark swamps and gloomy morasses, on a  
kind of island rose an Indian fortress.

The palisaded walls were plainly dis-  
cernible, and the smoke of a hundred wig-  
wags curled slowly from within up into  
the blue sky. Crowds of warriors were  
visible, all stanced for war; some return-  
ing from the plunder of white settlements,  
displayed as trophies, numbers of scalps  
strung on the long silted hair of some of  
the unfortunate victims who had fallen in-  
to their power; others dragging along some  
miserable captive, destined to grace with  
his accumulated sufferings, a savage auto-  
de fe. A ship was seen in the distance,

entering a beautiful bay, a number of rafts  
distant from the place of strength, and a  
small band of armed men were landed  
from her. They immediately marched  
towards the fort, which they were evi-  
dently intending to attack. They were  
few in number compared with their foe;  
but their firm step and undaunted bearing,  
showed that they were men resolved to  
"do or die." A night was spent in the  
forest, and as the morning came on, with  
the wariness of the panther, they crept  
towards the battlements they were in-  
tending to assail. All within was silent as  
grim death; the inmates had no suspicion  
of the thunderbolt that was ready to fall  
upon them. Winslow held his breath  
from excitement, and the chieftain who  
stood beside the prophet, exhibited the  
most ungovernable emotion. His dark  
flashing eyes seemed starting from their  
sockets; his right foot was thrown for-  
ward as if waiting to make a death-spring  
on the assailants; his broad breast swel-

led and heaved like the restless waves of  
the sea; his iron sinews appeared drawn  
and braced to their utmost extension.—  
The white men were already within a  
few feet of the palisades, and the fatal  
word of assault was about to be spoken,  
when the barking of a dog gave the alarm,  
and a thousand warriors at once sprang  
to their feet. Murders volleys were  
poured in upon them, the palisades were  
instantly forced! but the daring assailants  
were now compelled to fight hand to

hand with fearfully superior numbers.—  
The chief was frightfully agitated as he  
beheld the struggle; his tomahawk was  
brandished in horrid circles around his  
head; his teeth were clenched; his eyes  
flashed, and his whole soul seemed sus-  
pended on the issue of the conflict, which  
for some minutes was doubtful. At last  
once red volumes of flames burst forth  
from the fort; fire had been communica-  
ted to the combustible materials of which  
the wigwags were built, to drive the sav-  
ages from their lurking places; the little  
band of assailants were withdrawn to the  
outside of the line of defence, and Wins-  
low saw the fate of the day was decided.  
Every Indian that showed himself with-  
out the barricades, was instantly shot;  
the resistless flames were consuming those  
within, and disheartened and subdued,  
they fell without attempting to escape.—  
The chief drew his hand in agony over  
his brow. "I can see no more—the desti-  
ny of my nation is accomplished—the  
Great Spirit wills that the red man's race  
must be destroyed; but I cannot save  
them, I can at least perish with them."—  
Again the panoramic scene disappeared  
like the thin mists of the morning before  
the rising sun.

Both parties remained for a few mo-  
ments in silence; the chief seemed over-  
whelmed at the undoubted certainty of  
the utter desolation of his people; and the  
sorcerer was evidently shocked at the  
extent of evil his incantations had showed  
forth. At last he slowly turned to the  
warrior, and said, "Seekest thou to read  
the mind of the Great Spirit further?"

"I do," and there was something of  
sternness in the reply of the chief—"no  
thing worse can be in store for me, or my  
race; and I would know whether the  
pale men are always to be free from evil;  
always under the protection of him who  
has evidently deserted his red children.  
If there is no curse more bitter than a  
nother in store for them, let me see and  
enjoy it now."

The necromancer again sprinkled the  
potent dust over the still waters; and a-  
gain the lake heaved, and foamed like  
some vessel of boiling water. The mists  
gradually passed away, and Edward saw  
himself standing near the margin of the  
ocean. A broad sheet of water was  
spread out before him; ships were sail-  
ing upon the calm surface, and the ware-  
houses which sprung up amidst the clus-  
tering dwellings on shore gave tokens of  
the beginning of business and wealth.—  
All the inhabitants were active and happy.  
The House of God which sent its spire  
toward the heavens, was thronged with  
devout and sincere worshippers, and the  
young and lovely glided about in mini-  
ature picture, like the glad microscopic  
beings that inhabit the pistils of the rose.

While Winslow gazed, a change like a  
deepening shadow, came suddenly over  
the whole scene. The streets were nearly  
deserted; the House of God almost  
empty; the sun shined dimly through the  
place, starting with terror, and looking  
with suspicion upon all they met; friend  
avoided friend as they would a deadly e-  
nemy; and the elements of society, and  
all confidence of man in man, seemed to  
have been broken up from the founda-  
tions, and totally destroyed. Miserable  
men and women accused of the most  
dreadful crimes, were driven in crowds to

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and the buffalo had forsaken the plains,  
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ed. Far away in one section of the land-  
scape, a few were collected together, who  
seemed in a small degree to have escaped

the contaminating influence of the whites,  
and avoided the common degradation.—  
Surrounded and pressed upon by the  
whites, they remained firm—exposed to  
the arts, the vices, and the bribery of those  
who hemmed them in, they remained  
comparatively pure and unimpaired. But  
a storm was evidently gathering against  
them which they could not resist. Their  
land of harvest and of gold was covered  
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It was in vain the red men called upon  
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Winslow shrank with abhorrence from  
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At last, from what appeared to be a  
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some of the pampered menials of power.  
He offered no resistance—he shed not a  
tear—but when he reached the street, he  
turned, and bitter were the words to  
which his oppressors were compelled to  
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"I am the last of the red men," he said,  
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"Your wishes can be obeyed," replied  
the power, "but let the wise one say there  
are sights which none ever desire to be-  
hold but once."

"Miantonimoh fears not," was the re-  
ply of the chief, and the magician again  
took his station on the overhanging mar-  
gin of the precipice. Instead of a part of  
the contents, he now emptied the gourd  
at once upon the motionless waters; say-  
ing as he cast his empty vessel from him,  
"Go—thou wilt never more be wanted!"  
There was the same trembling of the  
earth, the hissing and commotion of the  
lake, the same dark and massive columns  
of vapor rising upwards, and when these  
passed away, a horizon of fertile and  
richly cultivated country, of an extent  
which astonished Winslow, was spread  
out before him. Long and large rivers  
rose from magnificent lakes, and flowed  
to the sea. Cities and villages, and spires  
were springing up in every direction, and  
multitudes of men were seen everywhere.

The forests had disappeared; the deer  
and the buffalo had forsaken the plains,  
and vanished from the hills; and the few  
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wards the rock on which the chief and  
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the latter tottering on the verge of the cliff,  
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had passed, was not a fevered and fright-  
ful dream; but when he felt the gentle  
breeze of night fanning his brow; when  
he saw the autumn leaf eddying down on  
the south wind; when he beheld the  
beautiful moon, which had silently gone  
up and taken her place in the clear heav-  
ens as the undisputed queen of night, and  
saw her pure beams floating over the dark  
lake like a silver mist, he could doubt no  
longer that all he had seen was real, and  
was compelled to admit that heaven and  
earth had mysteries which his philosophy  
was utterly unable to weigh or fathom.

## SUMMARY JUSTICE.

The following incident is sketched  
with great spirit, and is made highly in-  
teresting. It is from an English Maga-  
zine.

We had a negro on board of a very  
sullen and repulsive aspect, who bore the  
cognomen of Quaco. He belonged to the  
Captain of the schooner, who had treated  
him with great kindness, and cured him  
of that scourge of the African, called "mal  
estomac," caused by eating earth. That  
cure might be complete, his home-  
made master brought him up the Orinoco  
with us, and as he had been accustomed  
to the kitchen, or what is better under-  
stood in the West Indies, the cook room,  
employed him as cook on board the  
schooner. The crew having been much  
fatigued with their exertions, that day,  
the Captain ordered his cook to make  
some good coffee, and enough for all on  
board. This was presently brought up;  
but the lad who served us as steward, an  
intelligent Creole youth, the moment he  
placed it upon the table, besought us with  
earnest entreaties not to touch it, saying  
that he felt certain there was something  
wrong in it, and that he had already cau-  
tioned the crew. The Captain was in-  
clined to treat the boy's warning as some-  
little suspicion, observing that the man  
had not been on shore, and that the medi-  
cine-chest was safely locked. But nothing  
could pacify the boy.

"Look at it, sir," said he earnestly;  
"smell it, and say if it is as it ought to be."  
"Why it is rather thick," said the Cap-  
tain; and taking the cup up in his hand,  
and sipping it, he said, "it does smell rather queer."  
I inquired whether he had any test on  
board that might detect any thing deleter-  
ious.

"True," said he, "I have a test, and a  
good one; and he reached a case from the  
lockers, from which he drew a brace of  
pistols, and very deliberately began to  
load them.

"What would you do?" I exclaimed.—  
"Surely upon such slight grounds, you  
would not—"

"Don't be alarmed," said he, interrupt-  
ing me. "I shall do nothing rash; and  
coolly examining the flint.—Having load-  
ed and primed the weapons.—Call down  
Quaco and all the crew."

They came into the cabin. The cook  
was called forward, and the crew throng-  
ed around the door.

"Quaco," said the Captain sternly,  
"drink that cup of coffee to the very dregs."  
"I don't like coffee," said the African,  
drawing back in evident surprise and a-  
larm.

"Swallow it this instant!"

The negro took a spoonful of the mix-  
ture, though trembling with fear. He  
held it in his mouth for a moment, and  
shuddering, spit it out.

"Force him to take it, sir," said one of  
the sailors.

"He would have poisoned the whole of  
us," said a stout Augusturian—"St. Anto-  
nio and the saints keep us!" and crossed  
himself most devoutly. The sailors made  
an advance as though they would have en-  
forced the request of the former, when  
the captain called out—

"Stand off; let no one lay hands upon  
him." He then emptied the cup which  
held the liquid, into a vessel containing  
about a pint or more, and addressed the  
negro:

"Do you see these pistols? each con-  
tains two balls—you are a guilty man if  
you refuse to drink that coffee which you  
have made, and you only choose your  
death; for as God is just, your minutes  
are numbered. But if you drink and are  
unharmful by it, I will give you your free-  
dom for accusing me unjustly. I prom-  
ise it in the presence of these witnesses.  
Now drink it."

The negro looked as though he under-  
stood the actions of his master, if he did  
not fully comprehend his words, for he  
appeared to meditate a flight on deck;  
but the crew seemed to anticipate his in-  
tentions, and their angry gestures plainly  
told him what mercy he might expect at  
their hands. Meanwhile all was silent  
as death, save the clicking noise which  
accompanied the cocking of pistols. The  
negro paused; big drops of sweat poured  
down his dark brow like rain; his eyes  
glared wildly round, and the paleness of  
death was on his lips.

"Drink it this instant, you black mar-  
derous villain!" cried the captain, who  
had now no doubt of his guilt; and he  
levelled his pistol at his head.

The negro seized the jug, and while his teeth  
chattered against its edge, drank every drop;  
then rolling his eyes frightfully, either  
from fear or agony, sunk with a deep  
groan on the floor of the cabin. A mur-  
mur of execrations arose from the crew as  
he fell, and not one moved forward to as-  
sist the wretched man. Whether the  
Captain thought he was hardly warranted

in enforcing such summary justice; or that  
a slight shade of compassion came over  
him he immediately endeavored to ascer-  
tain the nature of the poison with which  
it was evident the coffee had been drugged;  
but the negro could not or would not  
answer. We examined his chest, &c.  
for a while, but without success, until one  
of the crew discovered a quantity of Sa-  
vannah flowers, (*echites suberecta*), a  
most deadly poison, which the assassin  
had picked out from the refuse of the  
kitchen, the instinct of the animal always  
inclining them to reject it from their food.  
Satisfied with this discovery, we return-  
ed to the cabin, where we found the youth  
who had warned us in the first instance,  
on his knees returning thanks to Providence  
for having been the means of saving  
us all from a dreadful death. His  
thanksgivings were only interrupted by  
the groans of the negro, who was writh-  
ing on the floor apparently in his last ag-  
ony. We prepared an emetic of white vit-  
riol which we forced him to swallow; but  
it was useless. It brought on a slight  
vomiting; but in a few minutes he ex-  
pired in dreadful tortures. Many a time  
since have I been haunted by the dark,  
agonized, despairing face, and the recol-  
lection of those dying groans.

A miserable woman, was brought be-  
fore the public magistrate of Boston, last  
week, on a charge of being a common  
drunkard, she was white on trial badly  
drunk, and had with her a little infant,  
for which the arresting officer procured  
some milk, to prevent its starving. The  
reporter of the Boston Post, thus narates  
and moralizes:—

As these revolting facts were detailed  
in court, and the famished anatomy was  
held up to view, it was difficult to repress  
the deprecatory thought, that had

"Death  
For the first time, her first born's breath,"

the unconscious sufferer before us would  
never have breathed the vital spark, ap-  
parently with no possibility of escaping a  
life of aqualid misery and unmitigated  
wretchedness; but such a heaven-arrang-  
ing thought—however natural to short-  
sighted and doubting man—verges on an  
impious distrust of Providence, since the  
history of man is pregnant with consoling  
examples, that prove how often, the in-  
scrutable "Divinity, that shapes our ends,  
rough hew them as we will," conducts,  
by means as certain and unerring, as un-  
seen and mysterious, the orphan and out-  
cast to the highest pinnacle of human hap-  
piness and usefulness. "There are no evi-  
dences of the divine supervision more  
strikingly manifested, and more gratefully  
contemplated, than in those instances  
where the humble, friendless, and forlorn,  
are guided through this devious path of  
life—"this sorrow, crime, and care"—  
without taint, or blight—as living confir-  
mations, that "the race is not to the swift,  
nor the battle to the strong." When the  
desponding heart is rent and almost anni-  
hilated by the irrepressible desolations that  
so often sweep away human contrivances,  
to guard against "the ills that flesh is heir  
to," till that Power—that withdraws it-  
self, till all confidence and hope in human  
aid are abandoned, and the soul is entire-  
ly humbled and awakened to its weak-  
ness—draws nigh to the sinking heart,  
and reassures its feeble virtue, faith, and  
fortitude, when, warmed and invigorated  
by the unexpected and untold for suc-  
cor, it is prepared to breathe out, in the  
language of Moore—

"Then sorrow touched by Thine, grows bright,  
With more than rapture's ray:  
As darkness shows us worlds of light,  
We never saw by day."

We have here another specimen of the  
"Jackson experiment" now in progress.  
The following is from the Wheeling  
Times of Wednesday last.

*Transportation of Specie.*—The spec-  
ie, a notice of which we copied into our  
last from the Pittsburg Advertiser, arrived  
here yesterday in a keel-boat from Pitts-  
burgh, and was shipped on board the Fair-  
ly Queen, for Cincinnati. The money  
is in charge of Capt. Mallory, of the Ar-  
my, and four soldiers as a guard. The  
freight of the specie, 24 tons, and the  
passage of those having the custody of it,  
from this to Cincinnati, will be at least  
\$75, and the expense of transportation  
from Philadelphia to this place was prob-  
ably about three times as much. What  
it will cost to get it from Cincinnati to its  
place of destination in Indiana, we cannot  
tell—but suppose the whole expense of  
transportation from Philadelphia will not  
fall short of \$600. But for the "Experi-  
ment," the whole of this operation of the  
transfer of funds would have been per-  
formed by the U. S. Bank, without the  
parade of specie with guards through the  
country; or any cost to

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Adams Sentinel.  
TO THE PUBLIC.

I have recently seen in the papers of this place, a communication to the public, over the signature of WILLIAM N. SHOLL, to which I would have replied some days since, had it not been put entirely out of my power by other and perhaps more important engagements.

The reason alleged by Mr. Sholl for his appearing before the public, is that of "doing to the cause of truth," &c. which cause, I am represented as having assailed and assailed. But if the evidence adduced by Mr. Sholl should fail in substantiating the charges made against me, then must an error be made in my judgment, and I am not to be considered as an enemy to "truth," and one that is disposed to come in innocent "man" and his beloved family.

Let us, then, return to the address of Mr. Sholl, with all that care and candor which it deserves. Dr. Schmucker says, "I sent you word," &c. And Mr. Sholl says in his reply, "I was the bearer of that message, if not verbatim, at least in amount the same." Mr. Schmucker then merely asserts, as he does many other things, and leaves it for Mr. Sholl to make it out. But has Mr. Sholl done this? Verily he has not so far from it, he has, virtually at least, told us he did not deliver a message to me in form and in fact at all. Hear his language, "if not verbatim, at least in amount," &c. And again, "What disinterested person would imagine that and other than the views of Dr. S. were given, when such direct allusion was made to him?" &c. Now, sirs, permit me to say, that I presume no one, unless it be Mr. Sholl himself, will admit that allusion, though never so direct, is to pass for a message fully and fairly stated; but more of this quotation hereafter.

Take another passage. Mr. Sholl says, "I had informed Mr. Young in his own house, ten or twelve days previous to this meeting, that Dr. S. would publish nothing which he believed to be incorrect." Are we to take this for evidence that Mr. Sholl delivered to me a "message" from Dr. S.? I think not. How did Mr. Sholl know that Mr. Schmucker would not make such a publication? Had the Dr. ever told him so? No, for up to this time, not one word had passed between them on the subject, as I have every reason to believe. And here allow me to say, that in this way Mr. Sholl undertook to say many things to me, and to say them with as much familiarity and freedom, as though he had been in the habit of carrying Mr. Schmucker in his pocket, or some where else equally as convenient. Will Mr. Sholl say to me, or to the public, that he called at my house at any time, and said, Mr. Young, I was requested by Dr. S. to call on you and state, "that if you possess a later or altered edition of your discipline, or any other document or information on the subject, I would be obliged to you for them." This, I am persuaded, Mr. Sholl will never do; neither could I have inferred as much as this, at any time when in conversation with Mr. Sholl, either from his words, his manner or his gestures. That considerable conversation passed between Mr. Sholl and myself on the evening of July 15th, I do not deny. And it may even be true, that Mr. Sholl did on that evening rehearse all that may have occurred when in conversation with Mr. Schmucker, on College hill. But that a "message" was delivered by Mr. Sholl and known to me, as such, at the time, I must still be indulged in saying is an entire mistake, both on the part of Dr. S. and himself; and to show still further that in this I am not in error, let us return to a passage already in part remarked upon.

Mr. Sholl says, "what disinterested person would imagine that any other than the views of Dr. S. were given, when such direct allusion was made to him, even if I did not expressly call my communication a message?"

Mr. Sholl, in these lines, might just as well have spoken out in round terms, stating the interview as it occurred; saying that in his interview with me, he did not call his "communication a message," and that in regard to Mr. Schmucker, he did nothing more than allude to him from time to time in the course of our conversation. But taking his words as they stand in the extract, they state the case correctly, with this exception: Mr. Sholl has put it in the form of an interrogatory—hence it may, or it may not, in this form, apply to the case in hand. Mr. Sholl, if he knows anything correctly, knows as well as I do, that, if the "views of Dr. Schmucker were given" by him to me at the time alluded to, it was only by "allusion," and not full, fair and unqualified assertion. The word "message" I did not hear, neither was there any other term used, or marks given, by which I could possibly have gathered the views of Mr. Schmucker, knowing them at the time as such. I really thought, when in conversation with Mr. Sholl, that all I heard from him at the time, except the statement relative to the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, I heard as the words of Mr. Sholl exclusively; and have only to say here, that, if indeed Mr. Sholl called at my house to deliver a message, and thought while there, that he was delivering it, and continued to think even for many days afterwards that he had done so, that he performed the duty assigned to him, by his Professor, with peculiar and astonishing awkwardness, and arrived at conclusions such as no other man would have done under the same circumstances.

Mr. Sholl, in his communication to the public, has seen fit to advert to my family, in whose presence we conversed together. This I regard as unfortunate, at least to himself. I have recently understood, that some persons have converted them into actual witnesses against me, and in his favor. My family could have spoken on the subject of my communication to the Rev. Mr. Schmucker himself; but this I did not wish them to do. But as Mr. Sholl has thought proper to give "some of the members of my family" to the public, they consequently will have to speak out on this subject, however painful it may be both to them and to others. That Mr. Sholl requested me to call and see Professor Schmucker, I do not deny; neither is this denied by any of the "members of my family." But that he delivered a "message" to me with their knowledge, as some would have it to be believed he did, the following joint certificate, over the signatures of Mrs. Young and her sister, will show.

CHARLES B. YOUNG.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 26th, 1834.

This is to certify that we were present on the evening of July 15th, when Mr. Sholl called to see Mr. Young; at which time, considerable conversation occurred between them relative to Mr. Schmucker and some things contained in his book on "Theology concerning the Methodist discipline." But to the best of our knowledge, nothing was said by Mr. Sholl at the time, calculated to induce the belief that he was delivering a "message" sent by him from Dr. Schmucker to Mr. Young.

ELIZABETH O. YOUNG,  
SUSAN A. HODGE.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 26, 1834.

Convention of Teachers of Adams County.

Pursuant to the call which had been made through the public papers, a respectable number of the Teachers of this County assembled in Pennsylvania College, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Between 25 and 30 persons actively engaged in instruction were present. The meeting was organized by calling Amos McGINLEY, Esq., to the Chair and appointing Frederick Ashbaugh, Secretary.

After various remarks upon the object of the meeting, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is believed that many evils exist in connection with the business of teaching, which can be corrected only by the exertions of Teachers themselves, and which demand their vigorous efforts, amongst which the following may be enumerated:

1st. The want of such qualifications, on the part of many teachers themselves, as are necessary to render the profession as respectable, influential, and useful, as the interest of the public requires.

2nd. The want of a judicious system of teaching, of proper discipline, of a good selection and sufficient variety of school books, and of uniformity in all these particulars.

3rd. The want of that protection and patronage which most other callings command, which are essential to the cause of general education and the interests of every individual Teacher.

Resolved, 1. That it is expedient for this convention to organize a society for the correction of these and any other evils which may exist, and for the advancement of literature, science and morality among themselves—which society shall be styled "The Teachers' Association of Adams County."

2nd. The objects of this society shall be the collection of information on the subject of common and other schools, mutual advisement on the best modes of instruction, particularly in the elementary branches of an English education, and the dissemination of knowledge with the design of directing the attention of the community at large to this subject.

3rd. The Officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary, who shall discharge the duties to be hereafter specified in the By-Laws.

4th. This Association shall hold its regular meetings at Gettysburg, on the fourth Monday of November.

5th. At each of these meetings addresses shall be delivered, essays read, or discussions held upon some of the various topics which fall within the design of this Association.

The five preceding articles having been adopted as a Constitution, the Association proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Amos McGINLEY, Esq., President. Rev. J. A. MARSDEN, Vice-President. FREDERICK ASHBAUGH, Secretary.

Moved, That Addresses be delivered at our next meeting on the following subjects:

1. On the different prominent systems of primary education, by Prof. Krauth.

2. On the best mode of teaching arithmetic, by Prof. Jacobs.

3. On Female education, by Prof. Marsden.

4. On the difficulties of teaching in common schools, and the most effectual modes of remedying them, by Mr. Ashbaugh.

Moved, That we meet in such place as the officers may select, of which four weeks notice shall be given.

Moved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in the different papers of the town.

By Order of Association,  
FRED'K ASHBAUGH, Sec'y.

"It was intended to give a list of the members of the Association, but as many of them, being from a distance, were under the necessity of returning before the close of the meeting, we were unable to obtain their names and places of residence."

TO THE CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

The advantages of education are incalculably great. In all ages of the world, and in every country, and in every department of labor, the intelligent have exerted the greatest influence. To such an extent has this truth been diffused, and so deeply has it been felt, that it has passed into the form of a proverb, "Know-

ledge is power." Before the art of printing was discovered, and facilities for the multiplication of books had been invented, it was customary for those who could afford it, to travel into distant lands, and converse with the intelligent in different countries, for the purpose of increasing their stock of knowledge. They struggled to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of ignorance, and, cultivating the higher powers of their nature, to elevate themselves above the influence of mere animality. These men were successful; they were regarded for their labor; and their power stands recorded on the page of history, to show what knowledge can accomplish. But why speak of the advantages of education to those who acknowledge them? We all know that knowledge is power, not only in the case

of a single individual, but much more so when diffused throughout the community. It elevates the character of man, makes him more virtuous, more industrious & happy; diminishes crime, renders the administration of justice easier, lessens the expenses of government, and increases the productive capital or wealth of the community. These and many more advantages which might be mentioned, experience teaches are the consequences of a general diffusion of useful knowledge.

out extending our observation beyond the limits of our own country, the New-England States, which have had a general school system in operation for many years, are striking illustrations of these truths. In no section of our land, or perhaps of the world, is there to be found more intelligence, active enterprise and moral worth. It might be proven that the New England States, with a diminished amount of intelligence, have done more for the honor and wealth and morality of our country, than twice the population and capital in any other section of the Union. Having all further illustration of this point for the present, and taking for granted what is almost self-evident, we proceed to state, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, feeling deeply the importance of the subject, and anxious to secure these advantages to their own State, at their last session enacted a general school law. The general features of this law are the following: "Six school districts for each township or school district, to be elected by the people, whose duty it will be, to employ teachers, procure suitable buildings, visit the schools monthly, and promote in every lawful manner the best interests of their respective schools. Two inspectors for each school district, who shall investigate the moral and intellectual character of those who may make application for employment as teachers, and from time to time examine the scholars, and inspect the plan of instruction, and whatever else belongs to the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils. Seventy-five thousand dollars are appropriated to the advancement of this system for the year 1835, and ever after until the school fund amounts to one hundred thousand dollars, provided, that twice that amount be raised, in the form of a tax, by the different school divisions, to be appropriated to similar purposes."

The advantages of this system are numerous.

1st. (To apply the subject to Adams County.) It will diminish the expenses of the county. By the expenses of the county, we mean not only the taxes which are paid by the taxable inhabitants, but also the money which is expended in the education of the children of the county, which is greater than all the other taxes united. There are thirty-two townships in Adams County, in each of which we may suppose to exist at least two schools, averaging forty scholars. The number of children, according to this supposition, under instruction, would be 1280. The amount paid for tuition, at the rate of two dollars a quarter, (which is a low estimate) would be \$2560 a quarter, or \$10,240 a year. Add to this the amount which is paid annually for the education of poor children, \$2832, and there remains a sum total of \$13,072, which is the tax that is annually paid for education purposes at the present time. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been appropriated to the state of Pennsylvania, to be distributed among fifty-two counties, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each. The proportion which would be assigned to Adams County, would be about \$1235 for the year 1835, and afterwards, until the school fund amounts to \$100,000, when it will be increased. Now admitting the supposition already made, that thirty-two teachers are employed in the county, or that they are necessary to instruct the children of the county, and suppose that \$400 be the average salary for each, the expenses of the county for education purposes would be \$12,800; deduct from this the appropriation made by the State, \$1235, and there remains \$11,565 as the expenses for education purposes according to the school law; deduct this sum from \$13,072, the expenses on the old plan, and there remains a balance in favor of the new system, of \$1507. It appears evident then, that the expenses of the county will be diminished by the adoption of the school law, and not only the sum mentioned, but will continue to diminish in proportion to the increase of the school fund, which is accumulating annually, so that in the course of time, the school fund alone may be sufficient to defray all the expenses necessary for education purposes. But suppose that one half of the townships refuse to accept of

the whole amount appropriated to the county, so that, in either event, those who accept of the provisions of the law, will be much the gainers in a pecuniary point of view.

There is yet another aspect in which this subject ought to be viewed. Looking at it as presented to individuals, how does it appear? Suppose a farmer has three children to educate, on a property assessed at \$3,000. Suppose it be necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the school system, that a tax be levied at the rate of twenty cents on every hundred dollars, which was the rate of last year. (To such an amount, however, individuals need never be taxed in this county.) The tax of the farmer would be six dollars a year, for which he could educate his three children. But if the school system be not adopted, and he desire to educate his children, it will cost him eight dollars a year for each, making a sum total of twenty-four dollars for the three. These views appear to the writer to be fair and conclusive. They ought to commend themselves especially to the farmer and mechanic, the bone and sinew of the community, on whose intelligence and moral worth depends the stability of our republican institutions. They ought to commend themselves to them, if they desire a cheap and permanent and wholesome system of education for their children. That bachelors and superannuated persons may not expect much advantage from it, is not surprising. But that those who are fathers, or expect to be, should feel indifferent to this all-important subject, is down-right folly.

2nd. This system will secure the services of good teachers. No person is authorized to receive any compensation for services from the county-treasurer, who has not been examined by the inspectors, on his qualifications as a teacher, and received a certificate of approbation. No unqualified person, therefore, can be received on the school fund, and no impositions be made upon the ignorance or credulity of the less-informed. Liberal salaries are to be allowed, by which the business of teaching may become profitable; and thus induce well-qualified persons to remain permanently engaged in it. Hitherto, teaching has been made a last resort, when all other efforts after a livelihood have failed. The consequence is, that many ignorant and immoral persons have been appointed to train up the rising generation in intelligence and virtue. Like teacher, like pupil, has been the inevitable result. The new system is designed to obviate all these evils.

3d. Teachers generally will receive a better and more secure salary. Hitherto, the avails of a common school have been insufficient to compensate a man of education for the time and labor employed, and the expense incurred in acquiring that education. The law specifies that capable teachers shall be appointed at liberal salaries. The trouble and loss which is ordinarily incurred in collecting tuition dues, will be avoided, and every teacher, like public officers, be steadily paid out of the public treasury.

Many more advantages might be enumerated, and may form the theme of a future communication. Let the preceding suffice for the present. Finally, the system cannot and will not be carried into effect, without the union and co-operation of the friends of intelligence and virtue. An appeal is therefore made to them with the persuasion that it will not be in vain. The appeal is addressed to the friends of equal rights, civil, literary, and religious; to the friends of the poor, and to all who believe, that whilst the body is to perish, the mind is destined by its Maker to be immortal.

## Various Matters.

## RIOTINGS.

The Columbia (Lancaster county) Spy, gives the following account of riots in that borough—

"On Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings last, the first outbreaking of a riotous disposition were exhibited, and the windows of the houses of several of the colored people were broken, partly on account of their own imprudence and partly through the prevalent spirit of jealousy and animosity which pervades the country respecting that class of the population. On Tuesday night, however, the disorder broke out more violently, the passions of the persons who took part in the mob, and who generally consisted of minors, with some older but not more reflecting heads among them, having been fired by a disturbance in the early part of the evening, represented by some as an attack, by the blacks, on a white man going to watch a lot on the outskirts of the town, and by others as a defence of their property, when assailed by violence. A band of persons, consisting in all of not more than fifty, then collected, and marched to that part of the borough generally occupied by the colored population, attacked and injured a number of the houses with stones, disturbed the quiet of the place by shouting, and fired off guns occasionally, though without any serious result.

The mob dispersed early, and the citizens, on Wednesday, assembled in town meeting, and made some additions to the police; and pledged themselves to sustain the peace of the town.

From the Cincinnati Intel., Aug. 19.

## SAD ACCIDENT.

On Friday evening last, at eleven o'clock at night, the steamboat Nimrod, struck on a heap of stones in the river, about twenty miles below Portsmouth, and broke her steam pipe, in consequence of which, the following persons were scalded, some of them to death:

Augustus Fromid, wife and child dead; they were citizens of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. John Betest, from Wheel-

ton Valentine, City Councilman of the 4th Ward, was badly scalded, his wife slightly, and his child to death. Jane Ranaham and child dead, from Cumberland, Allegheny county. George Street from Frankfort Pa., and Washington Bishop from Maryland, scalded but not badly.

with these favorites, has been bloody, cruel, and oppressive; yet weak, variable, and contemptible. Every monarch who has cherished them has been execrated while living, and despised when dead.

Yet this plague has been visited upon us. We, although not yet a monarchy, have a cabal thus sordid, grasping nad

The Helen Mac brought the passengers of the Nimrod to our city. While we are writing this, the bodies of the dead are about being placed in their coffins. The stones on which the Nimrod struck, we are informed, were thrown from a flat boat about a year since in the river.

Shocking Occurrence.—A small girl living in a respectable family on Fell's Point, arose from her bed on Thursday night last, and whilst asleep walked into the bed chamber of the gentleman and lady of the house. Hearing a noise in his room, he repeatedly called to know what was there, but receiving no answer, he seized his gun and fired, and the object fell. On examination, it appeared that he had unfortunately killed the little girl whom he had mistaken for a robber.

Ball. Chron.

It is with a repugnance amounting almost to horror, that we copy from the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, the following shocking recital:

Horrible Murder.—On Wednesday last, a woman named Holder, was committed to the jail in this town, charged with the inhuman murder of her own son, a fine lad of 10 years old. The jury of inquest were satisfied from the evidence that she had whipped the child to death, having employed for that purpose eight or ten switches, or rather sticks, near the size of a man's thumb. The reason she gave for it was, that the child refused to obey her. Her husband was absent.

A Temperance Riot took place on Saturday night last, at Bloomfield, N. J.—The rioters were disguised and attacked a beer house, destroyed the liquors; beat the proprietor, and adjourned. Truly, under a government of laws, in which each man has an equal voice, we are advancing rapidly.

New principle for making butter.—A lot of butter, consisting of sixty firkins, has lately appeared in the Waterford market, made in the county Tipperary, upon a new principle, being seasoned with salt-petre and brown sugar in place of salt. Its quality was very prime, and such as to obtain 82s., while the general run of prices for the first quality was from 75s. to 78s.

The Newburyport Herald says, "late accounts from Ohahu (Sandwich Islands) are rather favorable. In the chief town, it appears that there are about 10,000 natives and 400 foreigners. These last have taken great pains to provide themselves with comfortable residences, and the means of moral and religious instruction. But still it is not disguised that the progress of the natives is slow. This is imputed to a weak government; but in fact arises from the qualities of the race. The Hawaiians are indolent, and for the higher efforts of the mind incapable. The whites have obtained a foothold among them, and will probably multiply, as the brown men decrease. When the islands shall be peopled by a race of whites they will probably become productive; and will offer great commercial and maritime advantages to other nations."

A horrible accident occurred on board the steamer Lancaster, from New Orleans to Louisville. Mr. Wilson Walley, of Evansville, Indiana, a cabin passenger, in passing through the engine room, was caught by the fly wheel, and instantaneously severed in two—his head, arms, and breast, falling in the hold, while the other half of his body hung to the wheel. His remains were interred at Grand Pierre.

Names of Towns.—It may not be generally known how much confusion may arise from the neglect to attach the name of the State to the superscription of letters. There are as many as twenty-two towns bearing the name of Washington, eleven that of Jefferson, nine Madisons, eleven Monroes, four Adamases, sixteen Jacksons, four Jacksonboroughs, and ten Jacksonvilles. We find, also, seven Alexandrias, nine Andovers, twelve Athens, four Bostons, fourteen Brownsvilles, sixteen Centrevilles, fourteen Clintons, sixteen Columbias, five Flat Rocks, twenty-one Franklins, five Hickory Groves, and sixteen Mountpleasants. There are two hundred and nineteen towns, whose names begin with the word West. Within a few years, New Hampshire was provided with two Concordes.

From the Philadelphia Com. Intelligencer.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET.

Perhaps the worst evil of monarchies is their liability to be influenced by favorites around the throne. Cabals of personal pets obtain complete power over the sovereign, and seldom use that power for wholesome or beneficial purposes. They creep into favor by their courtier-like arts; and are generally destitute of dignity, genius, or patriotism. Conscious of their own demerits, they wage a constant war against genius and virtue; and do all in their power to drive men of intellect and patriotism from around their monarch. They are responsible, or only accountable to a partial master. They have no interest or feeling in common with the people. Their lives are spent in eating their corrupt way into the root of a noble empire, and their highest ambition is to leave the nation which they found powerful and flourishing, prostrate and blasted.

himselves, almost alone in a wilderness. The health of the portion of country in which this gentleman and his descendants reside, is strongly evidenced by the facts first stated. We hope this venerable relic of three generations may live till the passing of the fourth.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

powerful, who control our Executive, direct our Government, and constitute, in fact, our rulers.

This cabal is composed of a number of obscure men who have crept into the confidence of our President, and obtained exclusive dominion over him. They are, Amos Kendall, Francis P. Blair, Reuben M. Whitney, and others of like character. The existence and power of such a conspiracy, can be satisfactorily established.

It has been a thousand times asserted and never denied. It is proved—

By Jackson's open and ardent admiration of the members of the illegal cabal;

By Kendall's appointment to the peculiar trust of distributing the public money among the State Banks;

By the editorials of Mr. Blair, which often avow a direct concert with the President;

By the letters of Mr. Kendall to Beers & Co. in which he openly assumes the direction of matters which belonged to the Executive;

By the evidence of Mr. Bennet, a former confidential member of the cabal, who describes it as supreme in power, and unparalleled in corruption;

By the evidence of Wm. J. Duane, who describes the President as surrounded by a selfish cabal, who took him out of the hands of his constitutional advisers, and for corrupt private purposes, counseled the removal of the deposits;

By the flattery of the Jackson men, who invite Kendall and Blair to their festivities along with the President, and give them a prominence for which no other reason can be assigned.

It is vain, however, to multiply proofs in the establishment of a truth universally admitted and never denied.

What is the character of these illegitimate rulers of the country? No good, and much evil is known of them. They are men whom the people never have trusted, and never would trust, even with the meanest office—men destitute alike of ability or dignity, of the virtue which excuses a want of talent, and the talents which sometimes recommend vice. They are obscure adventurers, without integrity or character, who have crept through the crevices in our President's shattered intellect into his confidence, and controlled him, to the disgrace of his administration, and the ruin of the country.

Their counsels have ever been ill-omened and disastrous. Envious of the good men, by whom the President was surrounded, they succeeded in driving them, one after another, from his confidence and his councils. Calhoun, Ingham, Berrien, McDuffie, Tazewell, Tyler, Polk, Duane, McLane, and a host of illustrious patriots, were, at their suggestion, discarded, and the bark of State was left to the guidance of men ignorant, corrupt, selfish, and degraded.

All have seen, and suffered from the consequence. The principles on which the Administration was formed have been violated. In the place of reform, it has given us unparalleled corruption; where it promised economy, it has exhibited a double extravagance; for the State right doctrines to which it was pledged, it has avowed, in the Proclamation, the rankest consolidation; and where it solemnly engaged to lessen the power and limit the influence of the Executive, it has given us the despotic and dreadful claims of the royal Protest.

It was their counsels that have produced the removal of the deposits; the suicidal experiment; the abuses of the Post Office; the war against the Senate; and, in short, all the abuses and usurpations of this most misguided and unfortunate Administration.

Such have been the bitter fruits of this un lucky cabal. Corrupt themselves, they have strained every nerve to disseminate corruption; slaves themselves, they have done their utmost to make the people slaves.

Let the former friends of Jackson, examine these facts, and he will admit, that, in supporting the Administration, he has not sustained the Hero of New Orleans, but a selfish, obscure, and corrupt cabal, that have deceived and degraded him; prostrated and deceived the country. He can owe the members of that cabal neither respect nor gratitude; and his duty to his country will impel him sternly and patriotically to unite with those who would redeem the country from their domination.

Long Life and Prosperity.—ANDREW DYE, Sen. Esq. emigrated from New Jersey, and settled in Miami county, Ohio, 30 years ago. He is now in his ninetyeth year, and his descendants amount to the extraordinary number of 400, nearly all of whom are living, in the enjoyment of perfect health, and are likely to reach an advanced age. The venerable patriarch who stands at the head of this numerous connection is yet free from all the disabilities which age brings with it. He has seldom, if ever, been obliged to resort to medicine during his life, so that his excellent constitution has never been impaired by the effect of that which so many of us make use of to remedy the numerous ills that "flesh is heir to." He has been perhaps one of the most active and vigorous men that ever braved the perils of settling the wilds of the West—and he can now look upon a scene which few men have been permitted to enjoy. Around him are his numerous and highly respectable descendants. Every where he beholds the march of improvement,

himself, almost alone in a wilderness.

The health of the portion of country in which this gentleman and his descendants reside, is strongly evidenced by the facts first stated. We hope this venerable relic of three generations may live till the passing of the fourth.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

New York, August 25.

**A Church Brawl.**—Our readers are not perhaps aware that a difference, on doctrinal points, has for some time past existed among the congregation of Dr. McLeod's Church, in Chambers street, and so many difficulties have, in consequence, arisen, that the Chancellor has been invoked to exercise his authority on the subject. Accordingly, after mature deliberation, he gave his decision and issued an order in favor of one of the parties, who took possession of the Church, on Tuesday last. The mal-content, however, determined not to be put down by the mere dictum of a Chancellor, resolved upon re-possessing themselves of the property.

Accordingly, yesterday morning, some time before church hours, a party of them, armed with crowbars, forced an entrance into the basement story, and took possession of the building. The worthy pastor having been apprised of this movement, wisely resolved, in order to avoid the scandal of a brawl, not to solemnize divine service, and with his followers, went to another meeting. In the mean time, those who were opposed to the decision of the Chancellor, collected in the church with the females of their families, and assisted by a young clergyman, whose name we have not learned, performed divine service. At one time, the crowd in front of the church conducted themselves so disorderly, that the Alderman of the Sixth Ward requested the interference of the Police. Lyons and Smith, the officers, were accordingly sent to keep the peace, and the afternoon service passed off quietly. As the gates of the iron railing in front were locked, those in possession of the church at one time, resolved upon forcing them, in order to give ingress to the congregation, but having been given to understand by the officers that such an act would lead to a breach of the peace, for which they would be held responsible, they refrained from proceeding. Accordingly, all who came to church, male and female, were obliged to scramble over the iron railing, at some risk of impalement.

Our worst apprehensions for the safety of the expedition to the far West, composed of the regiment of Dragoons, &c. already begin to be realized. Brigadier General LEAVENWORTH, who commanded it in chief, is no more—he died of bilious fever, at a place called Cross Timbers, on the 22d of last month; and one or two other officers are reported to be ill.

CHERAW, August 14.

A circumstance of intense interest occurred recently in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, N. C. A son of Mr. Murdock Gillis, we are informed, about 5 years old, wandered from his father's house on the morning of Wednesday week. The distressed parents with their immediate neighbors instantly commenced a vigorous search for him, but without effect. On the succeeding Thursday and Friday, the woods, including a section called Gum Swamp, was scoured to an extent of from ten to fifteen miles, by the whole neighborhood. Some traces of the little sufferer were occasionally seen. The impression of his footsteps, broken bushes, where he had apparently endeavored to rub his extreme hunger by eating green buds and twigs—a half demolished *May Apple*, &c. with appearance of having soon disburdened his stomach of its nauseous contents—were the various means by which he was followed no less than three times across Gum Swamp running over the logs not at all used for crossing, being dangerous and difficult of access; one person, in attempting to pass over one of these logs, fell into the water. Friday evening came, three days of unrelenting exertions had passed, and the agonized parents had yet no tidings of their child! There remained now little hope of finding him alive.

On Saturday morning, the search was renewed with increased energy. Between two and three hundred persons had collected, many coming from 10 to 15 miles. They were resolved to make one more effort, to leave not a rod of ground untried, which promised the least hope of success. The exertions were continued with no better success, until nearly sun-set, on the evening of the fourth day of the child's wanderings. His father was the foremost to decry him, in an old field, ten miles from home, and having walked probably not less than twenty miles, without a mouthful of food during the whole four days. His frame was so emaciated and weakened, that he could scarcely drag his little limbs along; still he was walking on, looking for his father's house. On seeing his parent, the child burst into a hearty laugh, and fell into his arms, joyously delighted to see him. Some one gave him a biscuit, which he devoured instantly, but it caused sickness and vomiting.

The boy was conveyed home by his rejoiced parents, and though very feeble, was doing well.

**Awful Mortality.**—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y. there were seventeen deaths by cholera, during the five days ending on the 12th ultimo. Of these five were in one family. The Eagle gives the following particulars. The first person who was seized with the disease was a Mrs. Greenough. She had been worn down by watching and nursing a sick daughter, a young woman who had come from New York, in a feeble state of health. The family was respectable, though poor. Mrs. Greenough being a member of the Baptist church, in the village. Her attack was very violent, and in a few hours she was a corpse. Her husband, a man somewhat intemperate, was next seized, and soon carried off. A son, a young man learning a trade, who went home to assist his parents, but who was considerably a-

larmed and refused to take nourishment, was the next victim. The family were then removed from the house; after which the illness of the sick young woman, which had been a fever, run into cholera, and soon proved fatal. Before her death, a sister, a child of about six years, was attacked, and died soon after. Thus, of a family of seven, but two are left, a young man and young woman.

A young woman who came home from New York, was engaged to be married to a young man of that city, on the 9th ult. and he came for that purpose, but instead of the marriage ceremony he was called upon and joined in the funeral rites of his betrothed.

New York, Aug. 25.

**More Riots.**—We are ashamed to record another riot in a peaceable city as it should be, but in all events, a city of laws.

"On Saturday night about half past 12 o'clock, about a score of noisy persons assembled in Canastota, between Broadway and Elm, and began with all the strength of their lungs to raise the alarm of fire. This soon attracted a group of about 150 persons, who all seemed ripe for disorder and riot. After creating sundry disturbances, they proceeded to send stones and brickbats at several of the adjacent houses. They attacked the unoccupied apartments of the building No. 22 Canal st., the under part of which was occupied by Mr. E. T. Robb, as a mahogany yard and store, and broke in the windows; then the window-sash and glass in the windows of the second-story of the house No. 18, Canal st., occupied by H. Sheffington, and drove his wife and five small children from their beds, to seek shelter elsewhere; split the sign and battered the doors of Mr. John Kasay, who lived on the first floor, broke the windows also of the house of Chas. Kasay, No. 10, and next to the Gas House, as also some of the windows in the shop of Thomas Shepherd, coachmaker, No. 2 Canal st. The watch rushed in among them, but were at first unable to repress the disorder, and one of the watchmen and a citizen were violently assaulted and beaten by the ruthless invaders of the public peace. The rioters appeared to have no definite object, but indulged in wanton mischief apparently for the mere love of it. They dispersed about 3 o'clock in the morning."

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says—"Giving to the Jackson party the two or three yet to be heard from, the whig party have 74 members in the House of Representatives, and the Jackson party will, doubtless, have 28. Last year, the Jackson party had 40 representatives. The whigs had 60.

In the Senate, the whig party have twenty-one and the Jackson party have sixteen. Last year, the Jackson party had 20, and the whigs 18. In the 12 senatorial districts, in which senators were to be chosen this year, the whig party have succeeded in eleven."

**Threatened Assassination.**—An infamous handbill was found circulating on Friday morning, in the streets of Charlestown, threatening to ASSASSINATE any person, who should either prosecute, or give testimony, tending to convict any of the persons concerned in the late incendiary conflagration at the Ursuline Convent. Such a vile outrage upon the general sense of the community is well calculated to rouse every individual in the city and country, to ferret out, and bring to condign punishment both the incendiaries who applied the torch to the Convent, and the no less guilty authors of such a handbill. Let it be known that the sentiments of the handbill are participated in by any combination of individuals, and the outraged feelings of the whole State from the Atlantic to the Western frontiers, would arm every honest citizen in support of the laws and against midnight assassins.

We also learn the handbill intimates, that certain persons were bound by the same oath to assassinate as above stated, as they had been to burn the Convent.

Boston Centinel.

**Remarkable Instance of the Effects of Lightning.**—During the thunder storm on Tuesday, 12th ult. a flock of black birds had taken refuge in a tree in Spencer, Mass. when the tree was struck by lightning and seventeen birds were killed. The tree was very little injured, the bark only being shivered.

Those who have remarked the great number of fair days in this vicinity, this summer, will be astonished at the following paragraph, from the Mobile Advertiser:

"For the last forty-two days, we have had thunder and rain in this city, without the intermission of more than one day at a time, and with the exception of only 4 days in all. Our streets are so clear of filth, that the water which courses down the gutters is as pure and limpid as the gush of a mountain spring or a woodland rill."

**Counterfeit Gold Coin.**—Counterfeit half eagles are said to be already in circulation so nearly resembling the genuine as to be extremely hard to detect. The New York Commercial Advertiser states, that a poor woman changed a 5 dollar note for one of this description, with a villain who made his escape; it was all the money she possessed. As gold is the heaviest coin that can be made, it is impossible for a spurious coin to weigh as heavily as the gold itself, if it be precisely of the same size. Great care is necessary to avoid deception in this coin, as it is probable, from the large edition which the U. S. Mint is striking off, that it will circulate in considerable quantities in the interior. The safest mode, therefore, of

detecting the bad coin, is by weight; the spurious coin is invariably lighter than the genuine.

Village Record.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. Sept. 1, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 12 1/2 to \$5 25.

We are opponents of Gen. Jackson from principle; we cannot therefore be driven from the course we have marked out for ourselves, either from interested motives, or by the blustering denunciations of pretended patriots, whose whole aim is to elevate and aggrandize themselves.

An arrival at New York from Europe brings intelligence that the English and French fleets had demanded the passage by the Bosphorus, (which by the treaty between Russia and the Porte was confined to the Russian fleets,) declaring, that in case of refusal they would resort to force. The Sultan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels were assembled before Constantinople. This may lead to very important consequences—as there is already very considerable jealousy between these powers and Russia.

The large Tavern called the "Lancaster House," in Lancaster, Ohio, together with three large stables, &c. horses, carriages, gigs, harness, &c. were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning week—loss estimated at from 8 to 10,000 dollars!

To the great gratification of our eastern brethren of the type, the far-famed Sea-Serpent has again made its appearance off the coast. He has been seen by

a great number of individuals—and varies in length, according to the different statements, from 80 to 100 feet. We congratulate our brethren on this acquisition to the interesting topics of the day.

Our neighbors of Chester county have, it appears, made a very singular discovery. It is certainly next, in point of interest, to the Sea-Serpent—if it does not exceed it. Has our brother of the Record been imposed on? Would he, in so intelligent a county as Chester, put forth such a statement on flimsy grounds? We can hardly suppose so—yet we must be allowed to say, it is, at least, very singular.—But here is the article.

From the Village Record.

**Curious Phenomena.**—We have been informed by the most credible authority, that a number of hen's eggs have been found in this county, one by a son of Mr. ISAAC JEFFRIES, of Newlin, with the word "WAR," in distinct and handsome characters, written legibly upon it. The letters are raised above the level of the shell, like the letters used for instructing the blind to read. Those who have seen the eggs, state they must be natural productions, and that there cannot be any deception in them. We state this singular phenomenon for the curious—what it denotes, no one can tell—every egg containing the letters, is also marked, with equal plainness, "1836." The eggs have been seen in our market-house, on Saturday next.

COMMUNICATED.

**Democratic Delegate Elections.**—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams County, assembled at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, Inn-keeper, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of August, 1834—GEORGE BROWN, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and James McDiuit and John B. Marsh, Secretaries. On motion,

Z. Herbert, Fleming Gilliland, Col. S. Blake, A. G. Miller, and Christian Pickering were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting—who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That it be recommended to our Fellow-citizens in the county of Adams, opposed to Bank Aristocracy, and in favor of Equal Rights, and a real and Constitutional Currency, to meet at their several places of holding Borough and Township meetings, on Saturday the 13th of September next, and elect Two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on the Monday following, to form a county ticket—and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary and important for the furtherance and prosperity of the best interests of the People, and the advancement of correct principles.

**Resolved,** That this meeting earnestly solicit all the Citizens of Adams county, who are opposed to the Bank of the U. States ruling our happy Republic, to join with us in frustrating the attempts of that monied monopoly and hydra-headed monster, who, by late acts, have clearly demonstrated to the people of these U. S. that nothing short of absolute rule, and the destruction of our liberties will satisfy the ambition of those conducting that in-

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the different papers of the county.

GEORGE BROWN, Chairman.

JAMES McDIUIT, Secretaries.

JOHN B. MARSH, Secretaries.

The following Administration Account will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the Orphans' Court on the 20th inst.

The account of Daniel Fink, Executor of the estate of Dorothy Kenegre, deceased.

Mr. Elliott had made arrangements to go up in a balloon last week opposite Philadelphia, on the Jersey side, with a lady. Not less than ten thousand persons crossed the river from the city to witness it. He could not, however, obtain sufficient gas to elevate them both—and the result was a failure. The mob became exasperated, tore down the fence, and deliberately cut the balloon to pieces. Mr. Elliott was not injured.—So we go.

**Another Whig Victory.**  
RHODE ISLAND SAFE!

A warmly contested election for Members of the General Assembly and for the choice of Delegates for forming a written Constitution, has just terminated in Rhode Island. In consequence of divisions created by the prevalence of Anti-Masonry in that State, Jacksonism prevailed there at the last election, with all its odious deformity.

The result this year is as follows:—Whigs 41—Jackson and anti-masonic 31. Thus one State after another is declaring for the "Constitution and the laws."

From the Nat. Int., of Friday.  
KENTUCKY ELECTION.  
FINAL RETURN.

We learn, from the Lexington Intelligencer, that the whole number of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, on joint ballot (there being one vacancy in each House) is 138: that of these there were, last year, Whigs 77, Jacksonians 61: that the whole number of Whigs now chosen for this year, is 95, and Jacksonians 41. Making the Whig majority on joint ballot 54, and giving a Whig gain, since last year, of 38. Leitcher's majority over Moore is officially announced at 270.

About 14 houses were destroyed by fire in New-York on Friday morning.

Joseph Cushing and Joshua Jones have been nominated by the Baltimore Whigs as their candidates for the House of Delegates.

The Cholera still continues in various sections of the country. In Cleveland, 50 or 70 deaths have occurred up to the 23d ult. At the village of Huron, in Huron county, (Ohio), the disease has been extremely fatal, and the place had been, in consequence, almost entirely deserted.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 19th ult. by Samuel Durboraw, Esq. Mr. George Hockey, to Miss Evelyn Myers—both of Mountpleasant township.  
On the 20th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. Wm. Rice, to Miss Elizabeth Group—both of Menallen township.  
On the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lekie, Mr. J. Kelly, of Emmitsburg, Md. to Miss Catharine Lawrence, daughter of Mr. John Lawrence, of Conowago township.

**DIED.**  
On the 19th ult. Mr. Adam Moses, of Reading township, in the 60th year of his age.  
On the same day, Mr. David Myers, of Reading township, aged about 47 years.  
On Monday last, at the residence of his father, at York Springs, Mr. John Ocker, aged about 22 years.

At a meeting of the "Petersburg Invincibles," convened at the house of Mr. William Thompson, sen, in Petersburg, on the evening of the 27th of August, held for the purpose of expressing their grief at the loss of their late Lieutenant, JOHN OKKER, the following resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved,** That we lament the decease of our late worthy friend and officer, Lieut. JOHN OKKER: and we condole with the parents and relatives of the deceased, in the bereavement they have been visited with, in the loss of this inestimable young man.

**Resolved,** That, through respect to our deceased fellow-soldier, we recommend to the members of the Company to wear crapes on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

**Resolved,** That a committee of five persons be appointed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Parents of the deceased.—Whereupon, the following persons were appointed said committee:—Wm. Thompson, jun. John W. Griest, Esau Culp, James McCosh, jun. and A. B. Demaree.

**Resolved,** That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the County.

JAS. McCOSH, Jun. Chairman.  
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Secy.

**CONCERT.**  
Emil Heerbruegger,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends giving a CONCERT, in the Court-house, on Tuesday Evening the 16th-Sept. inst. for the benefit of the Euterpean Society of Pennsylvania College, to assist in defraying the expense of the purchase of their instruments.—To consist of

1. Quintett, arranged by T. Kueffner.
2. Introduction and March, full orchestra, by E. Heerbruegger.
3. Thema, with variations, do. by do.
4. Air from Cinderella, by Rossini, arranged for the brass instruments by E. Heerbruegger.
5. United States Marine March, full orchestra, by a Lady of Charleston.

**PART II.**  
6. Tyrolean Air—full orchestra.  
7. Air—"Oh no! we never mention her." Solo, for French horn, by E. Heerbruegger.  
8. Duet, for 2 Guitars.  
9. Final, full orchestra—by do.  
Price of admission 25 cents—children half price.

Sept. 1.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg, will be held at the Court-house, on Friday Evening next, at candle-light, to fix upon a Ticket for School Directors, to be supported at the election on the 19th inst.

Sept. 1.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given to the subscriber, at his sale, are due, and in the hands of C. F. KEENER, Esq. for collection. Those wishing to save costs, will please call and pay the same before the 20th of September, inst., or suits will be brought.

FREDERICK HINSCH.

Sept. 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mary Jourdan, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated.

DAVID WILLS.

Administrator pendente lite.

Sept. 1.

CAUTION.

STOREKEEPERS, and all other persons, in the county of Adams, or elsewhere, are hereby warned not to trust my wife, Elizabeth Deardorff, or any other person whatever, on my account, without a written order from me—as I shall pay no such debts or contracts after this date.

JACOB DEARDORFF.

Sept. 1.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to pass or repass on my premises, without leave. Those trespassing thereon must abide the consequences.

ROBERT DOUGLASS.

Hamiltonban township, Sept. 1.

Lumber! Lumber!!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past encouragement, would beg leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand a very large assortment of

White Pine & Yellow Pine  
BOARDS,  
Ash Plank, Pine Plank,  
SCANTLING,  
Pine & Oak Shingles,  
POPLAR SCANTLING, CHERRY  
BOARDS & PLANK, &c. &c.  
He has also on hand a large stock of

IRON,  
Rolled, Hammered, and Round, from  
Corduroy Works—all of which he will  
sell low for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A FARM.

Late the property of Samuel Overholzer, deceased, situate in Reading township, Adams county, one mile from Hampton, containing 120 Acres, part clear and part woodland; some good meadow—

The buildings are a 2 story  
Log House, & Barn,  
Stone Spring-house, & stone  
Smith-shop. There are two Orchards,  
and two running streams, one at each side of the place.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by  
JOHN OVERHOLZER,  
JACOB HAINES,

Sept. 1.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

FOR RENT.

The Grist-Mill,  
SAW-MILL,  
and Plaster-Mill.

LATE of Wm. MOORE, deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, will be Rented, by private contract, for a term of years; and if not leased before the first day of October next, will, on that day, be Rented by Public Outcry.

The terms can be known on application to the Widow's son, of said deceased, living at the premises.  
JAMES GREASON, Esq.

Sept. 1.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 24th day of Nov'r next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEO. C. STRICKHUSER.

Sept. 1.

The Baltimore Gazette, Hanover Gazette, Franklin Repository, and Frederick Herald, will insert the above three times, at the office.

Wanted immediately.

ONE or two Boys, as Apprentices to the Silver-Plating Business.  
Boys from the country would be preferred.  
JOHN MCFARREN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated to Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

HAMMERSMITH, is offered for sale. It is about 4 miles from Gettysburg, and contains 240 Acres—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large two-story Brick

DWELLING, containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-house, and TWO LOG

Tenant-Houses, one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to James Beckler, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has on hand two splendid PIANOS, manufactured by Hertzick, of Ludwickburg, Germany, which he offers for sale very cheap and on liberal terms. These pianos are of a superior tone, and are equal to any manufactured in this country. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call at Mr. Wasmus', and examine them.

EMIL HEERBRUEGGER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 11.

Mr. H. respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he continues to give instruction upon every instrument.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL SWENET, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, on or before the 20th of September next. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq.

ZEPH. HERBERT, Esq.

Aug. 11.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.  
Gettysburg, June 9.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 24th day of Nov'r next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DANIEL HEAGY.

The York Republican, Carlisle Herald, and Baltimore Gazette, will insert the above three times, forward the papers, and charge this Office.

Pennsylv'a College,  
GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 15th & 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Commencement will be on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board of Trustees are respectfully requested to meet at the same time to transact business.

J. G. MORRIS.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Aug. 25.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Liberty township, on the 25th of July last.

A Red Brindle Bull, about 4 years old, his hind feet white, and has a little white on his forehead between the horns—both ears cropped. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WEAGLY.

Aug. 25.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, some time in July last.

A Spotted Heifer, about two years old—has a split in the right ear—no other marks.  
prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE WEAVER.

Aug. 25.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

## CAMP MEETING.

**MEETING** will be held on the lands of Col. J. Wallace, near Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., to commence on Friday the 5th of September—where all religious and well-disposed persons are invited to attend.

Aug. 25. (m)

## ATTENTION!

**Gettysburg Guards!**

YOU will parade in front of the Court-house, on Saturday the 6th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, with arms complete.

R. MARTIN, O. S. (p)

## ATTENTION!

**Conowago Guards!**

YOU will parade at the house of G. Lawrence, on Wednesday the 10th of September, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, each member provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridges.

THOMAS BRADY, Capt. (p)

## WANTED.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN WESTMINSTER, a Journeyman Blacksmith, who understands shoeing Carriages and Wagons. To such a person I will give good wages.

ROBERT SMITH. (p)

**Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR VEDICINE.**

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, July 28. (p)

## DRUG STORE.

**Zachariah Danner.**

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SEYER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, PATENT MEDICINES.**

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26. (p)

**The Pennsylvania Institution**

FOR INSTRUCTING THE BLIND, is located in Philadelphia. Any person wishing information on the subject, will please apply to the Prothonotary of Adams county, or to the Post-Master in Gettysburg.

July 14. (p)

**LANCASTER GLUE.**

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist. Gettysburg, Jan. 20. (p)

**Wanted Immediately,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO APPRENTICES TO THE

**Coach-Trimming Business.**

Boys from the country would be preferred.

JOHN GEISELMAN. (p)

**MINERAL WATER.**

PREPARED in Doct. Fahnestock's Patent Stone-ware Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. May 26. (p)

**BUCHU.**—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26. (p)

**TRUSSES.**—Holl's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER. May 26. (p)

**LIVERWORT.**—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26. (p)

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Carpenter's compound for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26. (p)

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Harrisburg, Aug. 10, 1834.

## NOTICE.

Extract from "An Act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the first day of April, A. D. 1834.

"Section 19. Seventy-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of the School Fund, for the year 1835, which amount shall be annually thereafter appropriated and paid as hereinafter directed, until the year when the school fund shall yield an interest of \$100,000 annually, when that sum shall be distributed in each year amongst the school divisions created by the adoption of this act, in manner following:—The Superintendent of Common Schools shall give notice in at least one public newspaper in every school division within this Commonwealth, for the space of three weeks, of the sum to which such division may be entitled, having reference in such distribution to the number of taxable inhabitants in said division; and these funds shall be again distributed to the different districts, in proportion to the taxables of said districts, according to the provisions of this act; and as soon as practicable thereafter, the said Superintendent shall cause the distributive share of each school division entitled thereto, to be paid to the County Treasurer, which share shall be apportioned among the respective districts of the several divisions, according to the said principle of distribution prescribed for the Superintendent; and the same rule shall be observed in the distribution of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the County for the same purpose, by the delegate meeting hereinafter mentioned."

In obedience to the foregoing section, I hereby give notice, that the whole number of taxables in the Commonwealth, according to the last enumeration made in 1828, was 254,429; the number in the county of Adams was 4,192; and that the said County, if it shall be organized as a School Division agreeably to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, will be entitled to the sum of One thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-one cents, as its portion of the sum of \$75,000 appropriated by the section above recited.

JAMES FINDLAY, Sec'y of the Commonwealth, and ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools. Aug. 25. (p)

## BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

**Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.**

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 26. (p)

**The General Insurance Company of Maryland.**

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against

**LOSS BY FIRE.**

Also—On LIVES; GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent. Nov. 18. (p)

**THE LADY'S BOOK,**

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood-Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. CODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Aug. 11. (p)

## GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Psalter, Stark's Prayer Book, Wandelinde Seele, Francke's Leben, Haberman's Prayer-book, Dr. Schmucker's Church History, Lutheran Hymn-books, Reformed do. Gemeinschaftliche do. Luther and Reformed Catechisms, Menz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries, And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, June 30. (p)

## PROCLAMATION.

## CO. JUDGES SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, the Act of Assembly, approved 1st April, 1834, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education, by Common Schools," provides "That the City and County of Philadelphia, and every other County in this Commonwealth shall each form a School Division, and that every Ward, Township, and Borough, within the several School Divisions, shall each form a School District: Provided, that every Borough which is or may be connected with a Township in the assessment of County Rates and Levies, shall, with the said Township, so long as it remains so connected, form a District; and each of said Districts shall contain a competent number of Common Schools, for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply either in person, or by his or her parent, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction."

And, whereas the said Act further directs "that it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of each county, to give notice by PROCLAMATION, to the citizens of each School District, to hold Elections in their respective Townships, Wards, and Boroughs, on the Third Friday of September next, at the places where they hold their elections for supervisors, town councils and constables; to choose six citizens of each School District, to serve as School Directors of said district respectively; which elections shall on the said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted."

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BELL, Jr. High Sheriff of the County of Adams, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my PROCLAMATION, giving notice to the citizens of said county, qualified as aforesaid, that an election will be held on the 3d Friday in September next, (being the 19th) to choose SIX citizens residing therein, "to serve as School Directors for said Districts respectively."

The electors of the Borough of Gettysburg, will meet according to the provisions of the above act, at the Court-house in said borough.

The electors of Cumberland township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Mountjoy township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Germany township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Mountpleasant township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Straban township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Conowago township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Berwick township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Reading township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Hamilton township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Latimore township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Huntington township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Tyrone township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Menallen township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Hamiltonban township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

Given under my hand at Gettysburg, this 15th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

**BLANKS**

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

## Notice is hereby Given.

## TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ACCOUNTS OF THE DECEASED PERSONS hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 30th day of September next, viz.:

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Koch, deceased.

The account of Harman Wiernman, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Mundorff, deceased.

The account of Lavinia McNair and Alexander McNair, Executors of the estate of Samuel McNair, deceased.

The account of Doct. Charles Bligh, Executor of the estate of John McGrew, deceased.

The account of John Thomas, one of the Executors of the estate of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Peter Miller and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Miller, deceased.

The account of Henry Koser, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of George Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Jacob Weldy, Administrator of the estate of Arthur O'Cloughery, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lady, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Walter, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Executor of the estate of Isaac Sailer, deceased.

The account of George Will, Executor of the estate of J. Fernau, deceased.

The account of Joseph Bayly, one of the Executors of the estate of John Bayly, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator of the estate of John McGinly, deceased.

The account of John Sweney, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Swezey, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, August 23, 1834. (p)

## FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

**LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines,** which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sassafras,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	" Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	" Isinglass,
Manna,	" Ivory Black,
Ellixir Paregoric,	" Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	" Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	" Opium,
Do. Camomile,	" Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	" Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" "Almonds,
Lee's do.	" "Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" "Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" "Juniper,
Rush's do.	" "Lavender,
German do.	" "Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" "Periwinkle,
Do. Root,	" "Pellet,
Borax,	" "Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	" "Magnesia,
British Oil,	" "Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	" "Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	" "Oil Cajuput,
Balsam Peru,	" "Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" "Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" "Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" "Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" "Rosemary,
Cocciella,	" "Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" "Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" "Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" "Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

**Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 10. (p)

**SWAIN'S PANACEA** for the cure of Scrophulous or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, June 30. (p)

**ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY**, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 26. (p)

**DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S**

**Worm-destroying Syrup,** Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, July 29. (p)

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

## NEW Hardware Store.

**George Arnold,**

HAVING engaged in the Hardware business, has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and well assorted Stock, embracing almost every article calculated for

**House-Keeping & Building, EDGE TOOLS, GLASS, &c.** with most articles suitable for the

**FARMER & MECHANIC.**

Any article wanted, not on hand, will, at all times be procured in a few days.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF **Rolled & Hammered Iron, (warranted), and, as usual, a fine stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, STONE, WOOD, & QUEENSWARE.**

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. All kinds of Produce and old wrought iron taken in exchange for Goods.

Aug. 11. (p)

**CURETS.**—Carpenter's Oil of Cloves, for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26. (p)

**LIQUID OPODELDOC.**—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26. (p)

**Beware of Imposition!**

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted this Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of Judkins' Ointment, the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

**SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT,** (formerly Judkins').

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit.

concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.

2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.

3d. Scrophulous or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which sometimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.

4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.

5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.

6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.

7th. Tetter of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.

8th. Chillsains, or parts affected by frost.

It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:—

Before leaving Boonsboro', I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkins' Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herston, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in curing persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure.

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J. A. BENTZ.

Counting Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTON'S, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins').

Certificate of Mr. D. Brookhart, Tavern keeper, Boonsboro', Dec. 31, 1833.